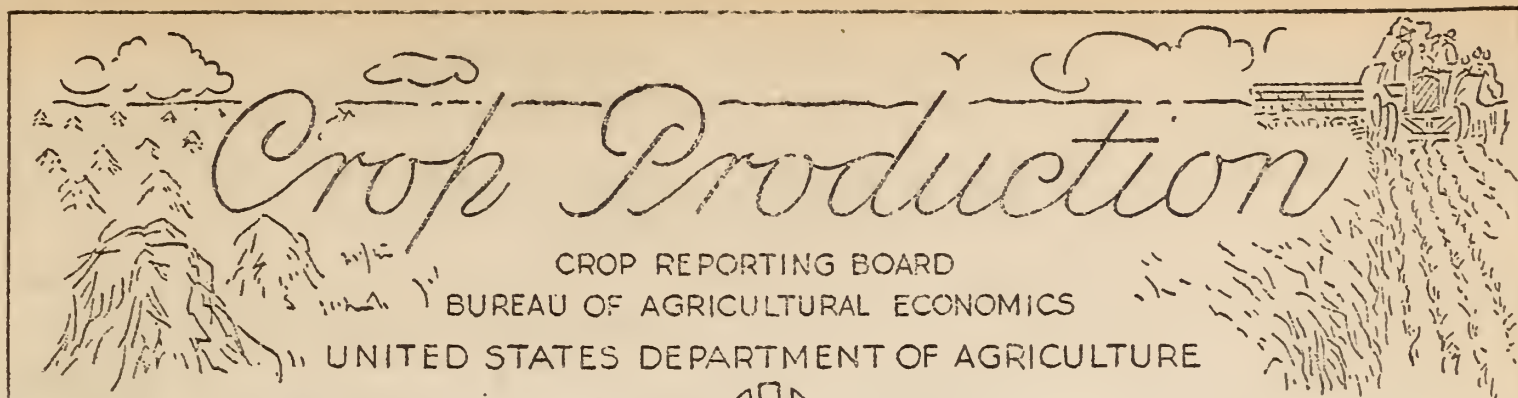


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Release: January 10, 1952



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS 1/

CROP	: Jan. 1 average 1941-50		: January 1, 1951		: January 1, 1952	
	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000
	: 2/	: bushels	: 2/	: bushels	: 2/	: bushels
Corn for grain.	75.8	2,050,791	76.3	2,106,698	72.4	1,919,269
Wheat.....	36.0	377,730	32.9	335,439	34.4	339,336
Oats.....	62.6	821,294	62.4	879,673	64.0	841,889
Barley.....	48.4	150,315	46.1	139,780	48.8	124,287
Rye.....	39.4	13,145	31.9	6,779	30.3	6,493
Soybeans.....	3/28.6	3/ 56,933	34.0	101,728	36.9	103,380
Hay.....	69.0	4/ 70,120	68.0	4/ 69,636	67.7	4/ 73,406

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

CROP	Apr. 1, 1951	July 1, 1951	Oct. 1, 1951
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn for grain.	1,323,306	801,304	312,867
Wheat.....	217,111	72,638	480,862
Oats.....	544,842	257,920	1,103,455
Barley.....	89,075	40,196	171,419
Rye.....	3,899	1,674	10,394
Soybeans.....	48,085	9,996	2,675
May 1, 1951			
Hay.....	4/ 14,990		

1/ Stocks estimates relating to the 1950 crop are based upon production estimates revised on the basis of the 1950 Census and other check data. The 10-year averages are based upon unrevised production estimates.

2/ Percent of preceding crop.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ 1,000 tons.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1, 1952
(Continued)

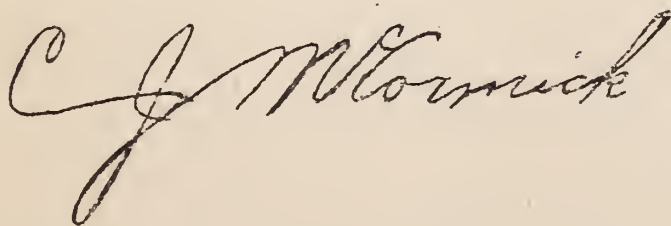
CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
		Thousand boxes		
Oranges and Tangerines	102,986	108,465	121,610	122,250
Grapefruit.....	50,852	36,500	46,580	39,940
Lemons.....	12,993	11,360	13,400	12,800

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1940-49		
		Million pounds			Millions	
November.....	8,125	8,402	8,275	2,933	3,977	4,215
December.....	8,334	8,523	8,362	3,430	4,351	4,609
Jan. - Dec. Incl.	117,448	120,555	119,564	52,173	60,046	60,321

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:



ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1952

The total tonnage of feed grains on farms January 1, 1952, was relatively low. Corn stocks on farms were particularly low at 1,919 million bushels, indicating relatively rapid movement from farms since harvest began. In years when "soft" corn is a factor, disappearance in this quarter usually accounts for a larger than normal proportion of the supply. The combined tonnage of other feed grains remaining on farms was about average for January 1. Total hay stocks are among the largest of record for January 1, but if feeding in some areas is continued at rates to date, local shortages are likely. Valid comparisons with previous years are difficult to make at this stage, as revisions in both production of field crops and of livestock numbers for the 1944-50 period are underway. So far as changes in total feed grain tonnage and livestock units can be appraised at this time, the revisions, based on the 1950 Federal Census and other pertinent data, in both cases will be downward and to about the same degree.

Farm stocks of 339 million bushels of wheat are smaller than average, but slightly larger than a year ago. The $6\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of rye on farms is nearly as much as the relatively small stocks of a year ago. Soybean holdings of 103 million bushels are larger than on any other January 1, although only slightly more than a year ago. Small quantities not yet harvested are included in current stocks.

Conditions which may have a bearing on 1952 crop outturns appear at this time to be mostly favorable. Fall work was largely up to schedule, although brought to a standstill by severe December weather. Soil moisture is mostly satisfactory to ample, except in a part of the wheat area of the Southwest. Snows received to date give promise of adequate irrigation water supplies; even in New Mexico and Arizona recent rain and snow has made the irrigation outlook optimistic. Seedings of winter

wheat, other fall grains, cover crops, alfalfa and other hay crops were about up to intentions and most are in good condition to date. Farm machinery appears to be in adequate supply, but the demand is increased because of loss of farm labor to industry and the armed services. Fertilizer supplies will be slightly larger than last year, but probably not up to demand for some kinds.

One of the larger acreages of winter wheat, about a seventh more than average, was sown in the fall of 1951. Seeding operations were started a little later than usual in most areas, but progressed rapidly under favorable conditions. Progress of the crop was mostly satisfactory, as good stands and tillering, and strong root systems, but shorter than usual top growth had developed prior to winter dormancy. In the Great Plains, the small top growth is regarded as a favorable factor in conserving soil moisture, although it limited the amount of grazing on wheat pastures and may leave fields vulnerable to wind erosion. Soil moisture was satisfactory to ample in most areas, the chief exception being in the Southwest. In the Panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma and adjacent corners of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, moisture has been barely sufficient to keep wheat plants alive. Rain, sleet and ice which melted in early January were helpful, but not drought-breaking. In virtually all northerly areas, snow afforded protective covering during the December cold waves. Freezing temperatures penetrated deep into the South and nipped grains and cover crops, but caused little permanent damage.

December weather was extremely variable in most sections. The first third of the month was unseasonably warm in virtually all of the country except in the Mountain areas of the West. Severe weather followed generally during the next two weeks. But in the last week of December it became mild again, except in the northwestern quarter of the country, and new high marks for the season were set at some points. Precipitation was frequent during December in much of the country and well above normal in Tennessee and adjacent Appalachian sections. Much of this in northerly areas fell as snow before the ground was frozen and during the mild days at the month's end melted and was absorbed by the soil. Meanwhile it had provided protection to fall-sown crops during the cold weather. Snow cover about December 18 extended as far south as a line from the mountains of Virginia across central Kentucky and Missouri, northeastern Kansas and then northwesterly to the Rocky Mountains. By January 1 this line had receded to leave bare most of West Virginia and Ohio, southern Indiana and Illinois, most of Missouri and Kansas, and western Nebraska.

About 721 million bushels of wheat has moved from farms since harvest, when the supply was 1,060 million bushels. This movement from farms is the smallest for the July-December period in the last 8 years, in some of which movement exceeded a billion bushels. Stocks on farms, at 339 million bushels, however, while slightly larger than on January 1, 1950 and 1951, are otherwise smallest in 11 years.

Movement of feed grains from farms has been relatively heavy. Disappearance of 1,046 million bushels of corn from farms in the October-December quarter of 1951 is about 4 percent above average and has been exceeded in that quarter only in 1943, 1949 and 1950. In the western Corn Belt much corn of poor keeping quality had to be fed quickly to salvage it, and at high rates to obtain desired gains in livestock weights. The number of grain-consuming animal units is largest since 1943, with the number of hogs being fed particularly large. Supplies of feed grains on hand are adequate for current livestock feeding, but these requirements are certain to exceed 1951 production and sharply reduce carryover stocks.

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Hay stocks total nearly $73\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, which would provide an abundant supply per animal unit, if properly distributed. Disappearance of over 49 million tons since harvest is about usual for the period. But some dry areas and others where severe weather has caused heavy feeding may feel a shortage before spring. Range pastures in many areas were closed by snow during much of December, resulting in supplemental feeding and a heavy drain on roughage and feed supplies. Storms had apparently caused heavy shrinkage of livestock, but no unusual death losses.

Egg production in December set a new record for the month. For the year, total egg production was 0.5 percent larger than the previous record set in 1950. This was entirely due to the higher output of 170 eggs per hen, for the average number of layers was 1 percent less than in 1950. The country starts 1952, however, with 2 percent more layers than on January 1, 1951. The higher cost of poultry ration in mid-December resulted in less favorable egg-feed and chicken-feed relationships than a year earlier. Milk production on farms in December barely exceeded the average for the month and was 2 percent less than in December 1950, reflecting the unfavorable weather. Barn feeding was general in the North and wide spread feeding supplemented poor grazing in much of the South. Preliminary estimates of milk production for the year indicate an output about 1 percent less than in 1950.

Fresh market supplies of truck crops during the winter season are expected to be about 4 percent above average, but 5 percent less than last winter. During December, prospects improved for cabbage, but this crop and carrots still account for most of the reduction in tonnage from last winter. Outturns of lettuce and cauliflower are also reduced. Increased tonnages are indicated for spinach, particularly, also for tomatoes, green peppers, artichokes, cucumbers and eggplant. For other winter vegetables, production will be the same or only slightly different from a year ago.

Farmers appear likely to use virtually all crop land available in 1952 without interfering with their pasture and grassland programs. The acreage of winter wheat planted last fall is about a seventh above average and the crop is in promising condition. The well-known need for feed grains in order to maintain the upward trend in livestock production and present price prospects will be important factors, as will the continuing strong demand for cotton and oilseeds, wheat, rice, and other food commodities for domestic use and export. In addition to complete utilization of cropland, farmers are already looking toward improving yield, with heavy advance buying of fertilizers and power machinery that will enable them to do their work at optimum times and offset much of the effects of adverse weather that may occur.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of corn on January 1, 1952, totaled 1,919 million bushels. This compares with farm holdings of 2,107 million bushels a year ago. Current stocks are equivalent to 72 percent of the 1951 production, compared with 76 percent a year ago. Only small quantities of the 1951 crop have been placed under Government loan.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the October-December 1951 quarter amounted to 1,046 million bushels, somewhat above the average for this quarter. This relatively heavy disappearance reflects the effect of continued heavy feed requirements. There is considerable soft corn in the Western Corn Belt which

is being fed as rapidly as possible in order to prevent spoilage; larger amounts of such corn are required to obtain usual feeding results. In years when soft corn is a factor, disappearance in this quarter usually accounts for a larger than normal proportion of the supply.

In the important North Central (Corn Belt) States, the January 1 corn stocks on farms were 1,519 million bushels compared with 1,656 million a year ago. In the Western Corn Belt, harvesting operations were delayed last fall to permit drying out of corn frosted before maturity. However, heavy rains and snows during the late fall and early winter further delayed harvesting--some is still unharvested. There is still considerable corn in the Western Corn Belt which is of high moisture content and poor keeping quality. In the Eastern Corn Belt, and elsewhere, the quality of the 1951 crop is generally good.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms January 1 is estimated at 339,336,000 bushels, approximately 4 million above the 335,439,000 bushels on farms a year ago. Current farm stocks of wheat are approximately a tenth smaller than average for the date. The October-January disappearance at 142 million bushels was 5 million bushels smaller than for the comparable period of 1950. Current farm stocks represent 34.4 percent of the 1951 crop compared with 32.9 percent of the 1950 crop held on farms January 1, 1951 and the 10-year average of approximately 36 percent.

The relative position of farm stocks throughout the country was similar to the pattern apparent on October 1. That is a relatively larger proportion than usual of the crops produced in the Dakotas and Montana remains on farms. The increased stocks in this area result from larger production in 1951 and delayed harvest. North Dakota, with nearly 94 million bushels of wheat held on farms, accounts for over one-fourth of the wheat stored on farms in the Nation. In the Southwest plains States, wheat stocks held on farms are relatively low in comparison with recent years, primarily due to the smaller crops produced in 1951. Stocks of wheat on Kansas farms, of 22.7 million bushels, are the smallest since January 1, 1937. January 1 wheat stocks on farms in the South Central States are the third smallest of record with wheat held on farms in Oklahoma the smallest of record.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on January 1, 1952 amounted to 842 million bushels, 38 million below last year. Current farm stocks are equivalent to 64 percent of the 1951 production compared with 62 percent a year ago. The 733 million bushels on farms in the important North Central States, which account for 87 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks, are about 31 million bushels below a year ago. However, the proportion of the 1951 crop held on farms in some Western Corn Belt States is relatively high, partially because of the tendency to feed soft corn as rapidly as possible in preference to oats. The South Central, and Western groups of States also show smaller stocks than a year ago; the North Atlantic States show an increase; and the South Atlantic area is practically unchanged. Minnesota shows the largest stocks, 140 million bushels, followed in order by Iowa with 124 million, Wisconsin with 102 million bushels, and Illinois with 81 million bushels. These four States account for 53 percent of the total U. S. oats stocks.

Movement of oats from farms during the October-December 1951 period totaled 261 million bushels, an increase of about 10 million bushels from the comparable period a year earlier. This relatively large disappearance reflects the effects of heavy feeding requirements.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley on January 1, 1952 amounted to 124 million bushels. This compares with 140 million bushels a year ago. These farm stocks are the smallest held on January 1 since 1948 with the exception of 1950. The present holdings reflect the effects of relatively heavy disappearance during the past quarter and the comparatively small 1951 production of 255 million bushels. In the three heavy producing States of California, North Dakota, and Minnesota, January 1 stocks totaled 61 million bushels, practically the same as the January 1, 1951 holdings.

The disappearance of barley from farms during the October-December 1951 period 47 million bushels, was higher than disappearance in these months during either of the past two years.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms as of January 1 are estimated at 6,493,000 bushels. A year earlier, rye stocks on farms amounted to 6,779,000 bushels. The percentage of the 1951 crop remaining on farms January 1, 1952 was 30.3 percent, compared with 31.9 percent of the 1950 crop on farms January 1, 1951. The relatively small disappearance of 3,901,000 bushels of rye from farms during the October-January period compares with an estimated disappearance of 5,109,000 bushels during the same period a year earlier. Rye held the first of the year by South Dakota farmers, estimated at 2,330,000 bushels, is more than a third of the total quantity stored on farms throughout the country. In the five major producing North Central States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, rye held on farms January 1 was 4,879,000 bushels or 75 percent of all rye stored on farms in the United States.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1, 1952 are estimated at 103.4 million bushels, slightly above the previous record stocks of 101.7 million bushels on farms January 1, 1951. The percentage of the 1951 crop of soybeans on farms is higher than a year ago and much higher than average. Late harvesting in some areas contributed to the high percentage and in a few localities considerable quantities still remain to be harvested. The acreage remaining to be harvested, however, is small in relation to the U. S. total.

The disappearance from farms of 180 million bushels for the October-December quarter also was relatively heavy although less than the record 199 million bushels for the corresponding period a year ago. The 7-year average disappearance for the period is around 150 million bushels.

Farm stocks as usual are concentrated in the North Central States, with that area having about 90 percent of the U. S. total. The largest stocks are in Illinois with 33 million bushels, followed by Iowa with 18 million and Indiana with 14 million bushels. The South Atlantic States account for 4.5 million bushels. Virginia and North Carolina have the bulk of the stocks in that area. The South Central States have farm stocks of 5.3 million bushels, with 2 million of these in Mississippi and 1.6 million in Arkansas.

HAY STOCKS: About 73.4 million tons of hay remained on farms on January 1, 1952. This is 3.8 million tons more than a year earlier. Reports from many thousand farmers and ranchers indicate that on January 1 there was more hay on farms than a year ago in nearly all Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains. At the same time, hay stocks on farms were smaller than on January 1, 1951 in most Southern, Southwestern, and Far Western States.

Some of the very large 1951 hay crop was of relatively low quality and is feeding out rather fast. Some hay has been moved into the dry Southwest from nearby States to help relieve the shortage of forage. Other less critically short localities have also drawn on supplies that could be purchased in adjacent areas. Early cold weather, with rain and snow, restricted the use of grain fields for grazing in many North Central and Far Western States. Severe December weather necessitated barn and yard feeding. The over-all picture is one of ample but unevenly distributed hay stocks with development of severe local shortages probable--if the winter should be long and cold.

CITRUS: The 1951-52 U.S. orange production is forecast at 117,250,000 boxes, slightly more than the 1950-51 crop of 116,810,000 and 18 percent above the 10-year average of 99,096,000 boxes. A slight increase from a month ago in the forecast for Florida was more than offset by declines in California, Arizona and Texas. Only 15 percent of the 1951-52 crop has been marketed to date compared with 19 percent from the 1950-51 crop. The grapefruit forecast of 39,940,000 is down 2 percent from a month ago, is 14 percent below the 1950-51 crop and 21 percent below average. Marketing to date from the current crop has been slow with only 8,550 boxes moved to January 1, leaving 31,390,000 boxes for the remainder of the season. A year ago 13,000,000 boxes had moved, leaving 33,580,000 boxes marketed after January 1, 1951. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 5,000,000 boxes--200,000 boxes above the 1950-51 crop. The California lemon crop was hurt by the December and early January freezes and the production is forecast at 12,800,000 boxes, down 100,000 boxes from December 1 and 600,000 boxes below the 1950-51 crop.

Florida has prospects for a record large citrus production this season, including 41,000,000 boxes of early and midseason oranges, 32,500,000 boxes of Valencia and 35,000,000 boxes of grapefruit. Orange utilization to January 1 is about 21 percent below last year with 6.4 million boxes processed and 7.6 million boxes used fresh. Last year to January 1, 9.2 million boxes were processed and 8.6 million sold fresh. Grapefruit use is nearly 14 percent below last year. Processors used only slightly more than half the amount they used last year to January 1 (2.7 million boxes this season compared with 4.5 million last season.) Fresh use this season was 5.3 million boxes and last season 4.8 million boxes to the same date. Florida citrus groves are in excellent condition.

The Louisiana and Texas crops are very short, because of severe damage from low temperatures in January and February 1951. Practically all of the small Louisiana crop has been harvested. In Texas, weather conditions during December were favorable for the continued recovery of trees that had been pruned. Water for irrigation was becoming short toward the latter part of the month. Some new plantings have been made, but nursery stock for large scale planting probably will not be available for at least another year.

The Arizona grapefruit crop is below earlier expectations. The bloom, the general appearance, and the outside set of fruit have appeared fairly satisfactory throughout the growing season. However, the inside set of fruit was very much below normal. The Arizona Navel and miscellaneous orange forecast is 350,000 boxes, down 75,000 boxes from a month ago. A large proportion of the crop has been picked. Arizona Valencias are estimated at 550,000 boxes--100,000 boxes less than last season.

In California, low temperatures on December 7 and 8 and heavy winds on December 9 and 10 caused some damage to the citrus crop. Cold nights on January 1, 2, and 3 caused some additional damage, especially to non-heated groves. Rains in both the San Joaquin Valley and in southern counties have been very beneficial to the citrus crops. In the San Joaquin Valley more than half the Navel crop has been harvested. Generally, the fruit growth during the past two months has been below average. However, sizes of central California Navels are large. Sizes in the southern counties are quite small. The Valencia crop apparently escaped any serious damage from the cold and prospects remain the same as a month ago. The main crop of Valencias will not mature for several months. Damage to lemons was mostly limited to loss of blossoms. Desert Valley grapefruit was only slightly damaged by the cold weather. Very little of this crop has been harvested to date.

MILK PRODUCTION: Nationally, farm milk production in December 1951 totaled 8.4 billion pounds, fractionally above the 1940-49 average output for the month, but 2 percent below the December 1950 total, and 3 percent under the record high December production set in 1949. On a per capita basis, production during December averaged 1.74 pounds per day, the lowest for the month in records dating back through 1930. Production conditions during mid-December were generally unfavorable with unseasonably cold weather in most areas and heavy snow in the northern States. However, milder temperatures prevailing around the first and last of the month were more favorable to production. With cows on full barn feed in the northern section of the country, complaints were heard of poor quality hay and grain in some areas. In the South, supplemental feeding was general as pastures continued poor.

Production of milk in 1951 based on the current monthly estimates aggregated 119.6 billion pounds -- down almost 1 percent from 1950. This estimate is preliminary as current estimates are tentative and subject to revisions to be published in mid-February. Production of milk per capita in 1951 averaged 2.13 pounds per day, the lowest annual average in 21 years of records. Nationally, milk production per cow on January 1, 1952 showed about the usual seasonal increase from December 1. Production in crop reporters' herds, reported at 14.66 pounds per cow in herd, was just short of the record high output of 14.67 pounds set on January 1, 1950 but above the 14.62 pounds per cow for January 1, 1951. The current rate of production per cow for the United States is almost 12 percent above the 10-year January 1 average, with increases by regions ranging from 7 percent in the West North Central region to 18 percent in the North Atlantic States. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on January 1 was at a record level in 11 States, equaled the previous high for that date in 4 States and was at a near record level in 4 other States.

Of the 29 States making monthly milk production estimates, new highs in December production were established in Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Utah, and California. December farm milk output in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Tennessee, and Alabama almost equaled the present record for the month. Reduced cow numbers and unfavorable weather resulted in the lowest December production in more than 2 decades for Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Montana. Low December totals for this period were approached in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Dec. average	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1951	Dec. 1951	State	Dec. average	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1951	Dec. 1951
	1940-49	1950	1951	1951		1940-49	1950	1951	1951
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	82	92	87	92	S.C.	44	47	46	48
Pa.	386	435	426	447	Ky.	134	144	164	147
Ohio	345	376	392	384	Tenn.	140	143	156	148
Ind.	252	264	261	257	Ala.	94	104	103	99
Ill.	388	359	330	335	Miss.	86	94	97	91
Mich.	373	405	386	404	Okla.	149	142	132	136
Wis.	944	1,061	902	1,003	Tex.	278	269	275	271
Minn.	630	598	484	563	Mont.	42	35	35	34
Iowa	442	410	368	371	Idaho	88	81	81	81
Mo.	255	284	290	268	Utah	48	50	48	53
N. Dak.	118	96	96	100	Wash.	136	132	135	136
S. Dak.	98	84	78	82	Oreg.	86	80	83	79
Nebr.	164	135	128	133	Calif.	400	448	444	452
Kans.	203	196	173	181	Other				
Va.	128	149	161	152	States	1,692	1,683	1,783	1,686
N.C.	109	127	131	129	U.S.	8,334	8,523	8,275	8,362

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,609,000,000 eggs in December 1951 -- 6 percent more than in December last year and a record for the month. Egg production was above last year in all regions of the country. Increases from December 1950 were 9 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West North Central and in the West, and 3 percent in the South Atlantic and in the North Atlantic States.

For 1951, egg production totaled 60,321,000,000 eggs -- 0.5 percent above last year's record. The increase was entirely due to the increase in the rate of lay as the number of layers on hand during the year was 1 percent less than the number in 1950.

The rate of egg production in December was 11.4 eggs per layer, compared with 11.0 in December 1950 and the average of 8.7. The rate was above that of last year in all areas of the country except the North Atlantic where it was 1 percent below. Increases in the rate of lay from December 1950 were 10 percent in the South Central 6 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the West North Central and West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The annual rate of lay per layer on hand during 1951 was 170 eggs. This compares with 167 in 1950 and the average of 150 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 403,016,000 layers in December 1951 -- 2 percent more than in December 1950. All areas of the country except the South Central States had more layers in December 1951 than in 1950. Increases ranged from 1 percent in the South Atlantic States to 4 percent in the North Atlantic. Numbers of layers on January 1 were 2 percent above a year ago.

Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 437,381,000 -- 2 percent more than a year earlier but 3 percent below the average. Holdings were above last year in all areas of the country except the South Central where a decrease of 1 percent occurred.

Increases were 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and West, 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

There were 32,447,000 pullets not of laying age on farms January 1 -- 7 percent above last year but 31 percent below average. Holdings were above last year in all areas of the country. Increases were 11 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the North Atlantic and in the West, 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Pullets not of laying age represented 7 percent of the total potential layers on January 1 which is about the same relationship that prevailed last year, and compares with the average of 11 percent.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	55,860	79,587	116,909	36,310	76,855	35,956	401,477
1951	64,823	78,682	113,946	35,206	66,442	39,006	398,105
1952	67,220	81,384	116,345	35,224	64,856	39,905	404,934

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	4,639	7,325	12,722	6,354	12,142	4,110	47,291
1951	4,566	4,317	5,957	4,596	7,774	3,160	30,370
1952	4,975	4,402	6,029	4,974	8,631	3,436	32,447

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1 ^{1/}

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	60,499	86,912	129,631	42,664	88,997	40,066	448,768
1951	69,389	82,999	119,903	39,802	74,216	42,166	428,475
1952	72,195	85,786	122,374	40,198	73,487	43,341	437,381

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1941-50(Av.)	42.9	33.8	30.0	23.2	19.3	34.6	30.4
1951	47.8	40.4	40.4	25.2	21.3	43.6	37.4
1952	47.3	41.7	40.2	26.4	23.9	44.0	38.3

^{1/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-December averaged 51.1 cents compared with 57.7 cents a year earlier. Egg prices decreased 5.4 cents a dozen during the month ending December 15, compared with an increase of 11.9 cents the previous year and the average decrease of 0.8 cents. Shell egg markets were weak during December. Prices declined during the month from 8 to 15 cents per dozen. Receipts were heavier and buyers were cautious.

Farmers received an average of 23.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-December compared with 23.2 cents in mid-November and 22.3 cents in December 1950.

Live poultry markets were somewhat irregular during December, but were steady to firm at the close. Prices on broilers and fryers closed the month unchanged to 4 cents higher in the commercial producing areas. Demand was good for roasters, hens and holiday specialties such as capons, geese, ducks and turkeys, but only fair for lightweight chickens most of the month. Demand for the latter improved at the close of the month.

Turkey prices on December 15 averaged 39.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 34.3 cents a year earlier and the 1940-49 average price of 32.9 cents. Turkey markets opened steady to firm in early December but closed weak. Live prices dropped 1 to 3 cents in the major producing areas with top prices realized early in the month. Supplies of all sizes were more than ample to the Christmas holiday demand.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-December was \$4.22 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.12 in mid-November and with \$3.74 in December 1950. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships were less favorable than a year ago. The December turkey-feed ratio was slightly more favorable than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD**
January 1, 1952

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1									
	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
State	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952
	1941-50:			1941-50:			1941-50:		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	55	44	51	---	---	---	2,399	3,259	3,762
N.H.	67	75	64	---	---	---	175	152	135
Vt.	84	112	98	---	---	---	964	750	989
Mass.	199	164	231	---	---	---	142	105	136
R.I.	30	32	31	---	---	---	22	22	22
Conn.	280	230	232	---	---	---	134	98	89
N.Y.	4,579	7,160	5,855	3,327	4,651	3,302	16,325	20,096	24,281
N.J.	4,456	5,423	5,954	478	620	716	883	913	1,065
Pa.	34,353	39,919	39,235	6,830	6,645	5,273	16,528	17,827	20,374
Ohio	114,607	123,045	105,621	13,294	11,183	7,548	27,963	24,954	29,488
Ind.	152,190	153,758	170,081	5,433	3,219	2,353	28,515	27,394	29,508
Ill.	321,545	318,558	358,215	4,377	2,349	2,337	87,698	93,382	81,496
Mich.	36,596	41,338	48,730	10,178	11,866	10,780	37,128	38,135	40,924
Wis.	40,850	48,587	45,165	1,366	1,417	1,021	78,052	97,852	101,744
Minn.	135,889	127,501	125,024	12,030	8,221	10,612	114,584	124,566	140,424
Iowa	431,915	382,793	347,736	1,359	764	465	131,114	170,465	124,362
Mo.	103,696	120,055	96,578	4,403	3,854	2,689	28,707	29,518	18,584
N.Dak.	6,001	6,264	4,722	77,984	79,351	93,604	47,944	44,348	41,472
S.Dak.	60,839	68,337	43,920	24,669	21,432	36,074	60,002	61,982	76,801
Nebr.	164,005	210,157	138,018	27,618	35,393	23,229	38,535	39,417	39,530
Kans.	40,797	55,556	35,167	64,646	40,954	22,700	19,506	11,290	8,464
Del.	2,948	3,833	3,855	243	97	95	63	56	110
Md.	10,895	10,285	10,962	1,073	465	645	674	815	931
Va.	27,314	29,775	27,431	2,567	1,692	1,874	1,933	1,883	2,313
W.Va.	7,500	5,479	4,806	719	513	461	1,218	1,002	1,072
N.C.	41,368	48,538	44,416	2,156	1,282	3,155	3,088	4,090	4,995
S.C.	18,699	22,935	19,450	476	178	525	3,479	5,871	4,838
Ga.	32,679	27,915	25,336	522	176	233	2,649	2,189	1,647
Fla.	3,802	3,979	3,881	---	---	---	53	29	50
Ky.	52,965	51,563	52,863	506	186	196	1,073	888	833
Tenn.	44,162	46,319	38,740	723	427	257	1,585	1,733	1,420
Ala.	33,239	36,242	27,750	39	26	13	1,211	529	472
Miss.	31,823	36,513	23,309	41	12	14	3,250	989	667
Ark.	19,585	20,737	14,363	86	50	59	2,685	1,764	915
La.	12,062	10,591	10,277	---	---	---	953	155	277
Okla.	14,258	11,404	10,170	13,599	3,389	3,112	13,554	4,038	2,527
Tex.	31,441	23,923	20,531	11,064	1,614	2,077	13,258	10,069	4,887
Mont.	386	219	97	38,669	44,803	57,813	10,712	12,834	9,588
Idaho	712	722	829	8,918	11,868	9,872	4,194	5,958	4,653
Wyo.	355	188	109	2,570	3,189	2,700	3,218	4,037	3,802
Colo.	8,389	5,295	7,530	13,357	12,180	14,686	4,327	3,557	4,307
N.Mex.	1,482	553	525	1,130	171	197	412	161	130
Ariz.	226	300	223	88	105	69	94	150	111
Utah	73	63	100	3,493	3,685	3,996	1,293	1,638	1,018
Nev.	---	---	---	285	212	216	214	234	192
Wash.	205	334	176	10,795	11,848	8,267	3,716	3,963	3,002
Oreg.	415	257	362	4,852	4,028	4,640	4,481	3,701	3,180
Calif.	759	638	450	1,762	2,321	1,461	586	815	302
U.S.	2,050,791	2,106,698	1,919,269	377,730	335,439	339,336	821,294	879,673	841,889

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average 1941-50	1951	1952	Average 1941-50	1951	1952
Thousand bushels						
Maine	80	147	138			
Vt.	56	18	22			
N.Y.	1,840	1,707	1,635	88	63	33
N.J.	127	346	342	53	62	25
Pa.	1,792	3,230	2,979	250	89	76
Ohio	300	255	212	274	121	95
Ind.	330	162	173	302	123	131
Ill.	628	294	312	152	142	128
Mich.	2,883	2,502	2,209	359	322	347
Wis.	6,426	5,747	4,975	758	472	502
Minn.	17,916	19,606	23,133	1,214	540	798
Iowa	1,472	933	450	106	73	50
Mo.	718	459	376	77	63	41
N.Dak.	29,396	29,357	30,802	2,784	947	717
S.Dak.	21,116	13,259	12,997	3,010	2,184	2,330
Nebr.	11,618	2,464	2,587	1,673	764	532
Kans.	5,700	1,289	758	234	113	91
Del.	99	124	136	16	15	19
Md.	765	1,001	988	58	17	24
Va.	963	1,113	1,128	116	53	55
W.Va.	144	203	126	19	8	6
N.C.	246	250	491	78	36	27
S.C.	71	54	72	23	10	12
Ga.	25	26	22	16	6	7
Ky.	534	470	322	32	29	16
Tenn.	301	190	225	39	26	14
Ark.	40	21	22			
Okla.	1,913	239	67	186	36	25
Tex.	1,537	666	212	68	49	27
Mont.	9,737	18,275	7,728	254	94	49
Idaho	5,501	6,381	4,590	29	21	16
Wyo.	2,740	2,621	3,073	106	28	33
Colo.	10,041	4,959	6,011	340	67	84
N.Mex.	281	267	215	19	5	3
Ariz.	381	471	490			
Utah	3,257	3,102	3,522	47	30	19
Nev.	430	475	408			
Wash.	2,076	2,015	1,015	80	64	42
Oreg.	3,035	2,480	2,123	245	92	97
Calif.	3,777	12,602	7,201	39	15	22
U.S.	150,315	139,780	124,287	13,145	6,779	6,493

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

STOCKS OF HAY AND SOYBEANS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Hay			Soybeans		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1943-50		
	Thousand tons			Thousand bushels		
Maine	576	463	549	---	---	---
N.H.	281	237	262	---	---	---
Vt.	940	786	912	---	---	---
Mass.	388	318	373	---	---	---
R.I.	32	26	31	---	---	---
Conn.	299	254	292	---	---	---
N.Y.	3,944	3,657	3,918	121	88	88
N.J.	273	282	304	125	199	162
Pa.	2,348	2,185	2,224	212	252	243
Ohio	2,599	2,369	2,428	6,582	9,565	8,542
Ind.	1,770	1,767	1,765	8,448	13,381	13,850
Ill.	2,932	3,229	3,246	18,226	28,721	33,097
Mich.	2,622	2,412	2,717	877	1,026	1,255
Wis.	4,923	4,656	6,485	299	300	383
Minn.	4,113	3,628	4,706	2,691	8,897	8,105
Iowa	4,238	4,789	5,290	10,891	20,381	17,879
Mo.	3,412	3,765	3,820	2,389	7,230	7,224
N.Dak.	2,413	2,452	2,467	42	194	146
S.Dak.	2,621	2,775	3,659	134	455	478
Nebr.	3,046	4,167	4,800	195	504	472
Kans.	1,793	2,155	2,184	535	1,572	1,686
Del.	63	81	59	274	300	362
Md.	401	412	423	272	342	554
Va.	1,156	1,097	1,149	666	1,069	1,165
W.Va.	775	789	807	8	6	6
N.C.	835	812	760	1,505	1,378	1,683
S.C.	305	224	263	83	327	571
Ga.	530	397	378	50	172	110
Fla.	46	35	44	---	8	4
Ky.	1,686	1,747	1,526	457	948	618
Tenn.	1,522	1,315	1,062	245	776	480
Ala.	518	378	334	144	69	79
Miss.	714	636	488	674	1,700	2,082
Ark.	1,077	871	841	566	1,624	1,618
La.	274	275	219	179	166	116
Okla.	1,051	1,178	1,043	28	78	322
Tex.	913	879	660	---	---	---
Mont.	2,578	2,333	2,150	---	---	---
Idaho	1,684	1,628	1,483	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,113	1,042	1,142	---	---	---
Colo.	1,700	1,443	1,466	---	---	---
N.Mex.	250	184	180	---	---	---
Ariz.	191	245	254	---	---	---
Utah	728	765	655	---	---	---
Nev.	485	582	351	---	---	---
Wash.	1,154	978	973	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,338	1,194	1,070	---	---	---
Calif.	1,471	1,743	1,194	---	---	---
U.S.	70,120	69,636	73,406	56,933	101,728	103,380

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1940-49	Production 1/		Indicated 1951
		1949	1950	
ORANGES:				
		Thousand boxes		
California, all	48,196	41,860	45,110	42,500
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,273	15,630	14,610	14,500
Valencias	29,923	26,230	30,500	28,000
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	73,500
Early and Midseason 3/	25,050	33,600	36,800	41,000
Valencias	21,020	24,900	30,500	32,500
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	300
Early and Midseason 2/	2,260	1,120	1,800	200
Valencias	1,356	640	900	100
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	900
Navels and Misc. 2/	466	585	650	350
Valencias	439	400	750	550
Louisiana, all 2/	308	360	300	50
5 States 4/	99,096	103,465	116,810	117,250
Total Early and Midseason 5/	46,358	51,295	54,160	56,100
Total Valencias	52,738	52,170	62,650	61,150
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,890	5,000	4,800	5,000
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	102,986	108,465	121,610	122,250
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	35,000
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	16,500
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	18,500
Texas, all	17,387	6,400	7,500	200
Arizona, all	3,294	3,400	3,150	2,100
California, all	2,892	2,500	2,730	2,640
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,160	1,140
Other	1,737	1,440	1,570	1,500
4 States 4/	50,852	36,500	46,580	39,940

LEMONS:

California 4/	12,993	11,360	13,400	12,800
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LIMES:

Florida 4/	184	260	280	260
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1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949--710; 1950--1,100; 1951--1,200.

4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	1952
		P o u n d s		
Me.	13.0	15.4	15.0	14.7
N.H.	15.4	17.2	18.0	17.8
Vt.	13.8	16.8	17.2	16.8
Mass.	16.7	17.5	17.9	17.0
Conn.	17.0	19.1	18.5	18.4
N.Y.	17.1	21.2	19.0	19.7
N.J.	19.3	22.0	21.0	21.7
Pa.	16.2	18.8	17.9	19.6
N.Atl.	16.54	19.68	18.61	19.47
Ohio	14.5	15.8	16.1	16.9
Ind.	13.4	14.8	14.5	14.8
Ill.	14.7	15.8	15.5	14.9
Mich.	16.5	18.7	18.5	18.9
Wis.	15.7	16.9	17.4	16.7
E.N.Cent.	15.28	16.76	16.72	16.65
Minn.	16.5	18.7	18.2	17.7
Iowa	14.4	15.3	16.1	14.8
Mo.	9.3	10.7	11.2	10.2
N.Dak.	11.5	11.1	11.6	12.0
S.Dak.	10.6	11.2	11.3	11.4
Nebr.	13.0	14.0	14.0	13.6
Kans.	12.8	13.5	14.6	14.0
W.N.Cent.	13.03	14.19	14.86	13.99
Md.	14.6	17.0	16.0	16.4
Va.	11.6	13.4	13.1	14.2
W.Va.	9.9	11.5	10.3	10.9
N.C.	11.1	12.2	12.5	12.6
S.C.	10.4	11.6	11.5	12.0
Ga.	8.5	9.3	9.4	9.4
S.Atl.	11.12	12.50	12.23	12.81
Ky.	9.8	10.0	10.7	10.7
Tenn.	9.1	9.8	9.3	9.5
Ala.	8.3	9.1	8.5	8.3
Miss.	6.4	7.4	7.3	6.3
Ark.	7.0	7.6	7.0	6.4
Okla.	8.8	10.2	10.3	10.2
Tex.	7.5	8.3	7.7	8.5
S.Cent.	8.22	8.95	8.63	8.85
Mont.	12.7	13.7	13.3	12.9
Idaho	15.9	17.2	18.4	17.9
Wyo.	13.1	15.8	16.2	16.3
Colo.	13.8	15.3	15.2	15.6
Utah	16.4	19.6	18.1	20.1
Wash.	15.8	17.7	17.6	19.6
Oreg.	13.3	14.0	14.3	14.3
Calif.	17.2	18.5	18.6	18.2
West.	15.07	16.72	16.72	17.58
U.S.	13.13	14.67	14.62	14.66

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on : hand during December:		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced : During December: Jan. to Dec. incl.			
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,910	2,760	1,643	1,525	48	42	498	496
N.H.	2,414	2,202	1,587	1,600	38	35	414	388
Vt.	898	828	1,693	1,612	15	13	171	148
Mass.	5,286	5,256	1,693	1,643	89	86	942	995
R.I.	580	581	1,674	1,658	10	10	102	106
Conn.	3,236	3,334	1,742	1,668	56	56	576	582
N.Y.	15,172	16,335	1,463	1,476	222	241	2,514	2,564
N.J.	13,168	13,296	1,389	1,404	183	187	2,145	2,247
Pa.	21,513	23,085	1,339	1,327	288	306	3,377	3,531
N. Atl.	65,177	67,677	1,456	1,442	949	976	10,739	11,057
Ohio	17,254	17,910	1,215	1,271	210	228	2,647	2,743
Ind.	14,408	14,527	1,116	1,209	161	176	2,252	2,294
Ill.	19,561	19,564	1,070	1,128	209	221	2,983	2,968
Mich.	11,054	11,561	1,228	1,308	136	151	1,714	1,733
Wis.	16,144	17,273	1,274	1,333	206	230	2,518	2,600
E.N. Cent.	78,421	80,835	1,176	1,245	922	1,006	12,114	12,338
Minn.	26,410	26,629	1,383	1,389	365	370	4,261	4,234
Iowa	30,398	31,487	1,221	1,302	371	410	4,788	4,978
Mo.	19,920	19,247	942	989	188	190	3,004	2,915
N. Dak.	3,802	4,142	766	913	29	38	537	563
S. Dak.	7,610	7,808	955	986	73	77	1,129	1,149
Nebr.	12,160	12,648	1,085	1,144	132	145	1,835	1,840
Kans.	13,368	13,468	1,057	1,073	141	145	2,064	2,031
W.N. Cent.	113,668	115,429	1,143	1,191	1,299	1,375	17,618	17,710
Del.	892	888	1,011	1,048	9	9	142	132
Md.	3,440	3,379	1,038	1,035	36	35	532	513
Va.	7,990	8,037	1,042	1,054	83	85	1,254	1,186
W. Va.	3,273	3,250	877	918	29	30	513	503
N.C.	7,882	7,887	611	651	48	51	1,009	964
S.C.	3,106	3,254	508	518	16	17	341	365
Ga.	6,140	6,296	496	555	30	35	661	739
Fla.	2,001	1,920	781	738	16	14	251	240
S. Atl.	34,724	34,911	769	791	267	276	4,703	4,642
Ky.	8,547	8,392	803	862	69	72	1,212	1,165
Tenn.	7,678	7,675	592	710	45	54	931	987
Ala.	5,628	5,636	446	508	25	29	622	627
Miss.	5,101	4,902	394	415	20	20	542	488
Ark.	5,708	5,775	403	394	23	23	633	642
La.	2,859	3,013	443	456	13	14	315	311
Okla.	9,000	8,740	921	989	83	86	1,294	1,259
Tex.	21,810	20,871	626	725	137	151	2,877	2,728
S. Cent.	66,331	65,004	626	691	415	449	8,476	8,207
Mont.	1,650	1,648	1,035	1,122	17	18	250	241
Idaho	1,887	1,948	1,277	1,249	24	24	306	294
Wyo.	704	734	995	980	7	7	103	112
Colo.	2,799	2,681	936	967	26	26	448	404
N. Mex.	889	948	871	905	8	9	120	124
Ariz.	560	552	952	1,023	5	6	76	85
Utah	2,908	2,334	1,395	1,345	41	38	494	505
Nev.	252	248	1,153	1,132	3	3	40	41
Wash.	4,818	4,802	1,600	1,643	77	79	849	846
Oreg.	2,874	2,759	1,389	1,401	40	39	477	465
Calif.	12,054	20,006	1,318	1,389	251	278	3,233	3,246
West.	38,295	39,160	1,300	1,346	499	527	6,396	6,367
U.S.	396,716	403,016	1,097	1,144	4,351	4,609	60,046	60,321

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300.

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